

ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD PAY RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF VICTORIA THE GOOD

An Impressive Scene at Kawaiahao.

OLD CHURCH CROWDED TO THE DOORS YESTERDAY

Strong Words of Grief and Praise For the Rare Woman Who Gave the Empire the Strength It Has Today.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

GRIM, impressive and sincere, marked the memorial services held yesterday at Kawaiahao church in honor of Victoria, the late Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. Representatives of most of the civilized nations of the earth, officials of the Hawaiian Government and those representing the sovereignty of the United States were present. The black palls suggestive of the presence of death were draped within the interior of the edifice and were relieved here and there by the bright red and blue of the English flag. Hawaii contributed her token of sorrow to the numerous similar services held in every part of the world wherever the English tongue is spoken.

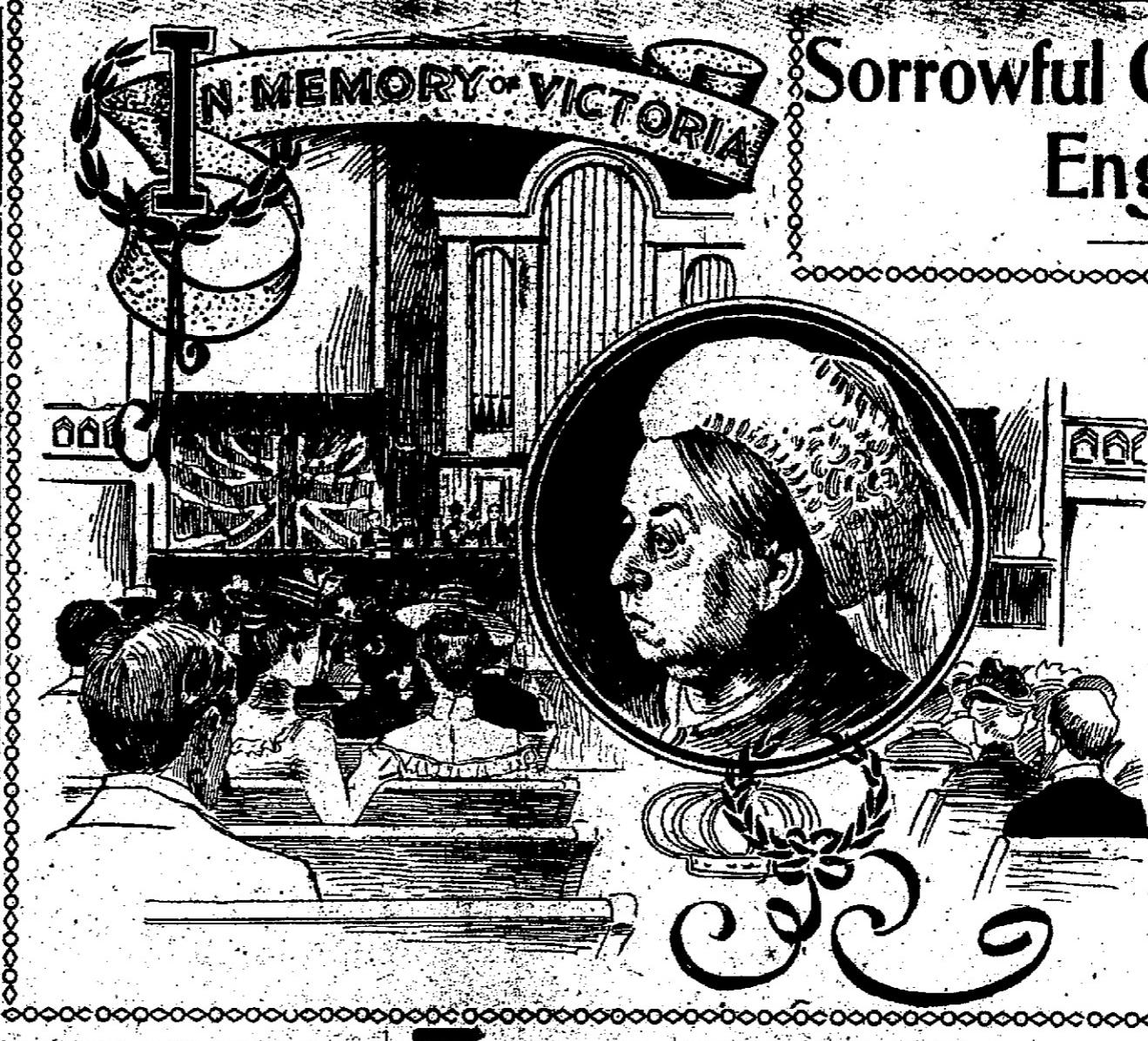
Kawaiahao church was filled from pulpit stand to its broad portals long before the hour for the commencement of the services. The audience was a distinguished one.

Prominent among those present were Governor Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Frear, Justice Ferry, Justice and Mrs. Galbraith, Secretary of the Territory, and Mrs. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works and Mrs. McCandless, Treasurer and Mrs. Lansing, Attorney General E. F. Dole, Auditor and Mrs. Austin, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mrs. Atkinson, Governor's staff; Adjutant General Soper, Major and Mrs. White, Secretary and Mrs. Haweis, United States officials; Judge and Mrs. M. M. Estee, District Attorney Baird, Marshal D. A. Ray, W. M. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Malling, Army and navy; Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Pond, U. S. N.; Paymaster Hall, U. S. N.; Major Ennis, U. S. A.; Captain Slaker, U. S. A.; Captain Cheatham, U. S. A.; Major Surgeon Taylor, U. S. A.; Consular corps; Senor A. de Souza Camavarro, Fortugal; F. A. Schaefer, Italy and Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Von Holt, Netherlands; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoare, Great Britain; Bruce Cartwright, Peru; British Vice Consul T. R. Walker and wife; H. A. Isenberg and wife; Acting Consul for Germany and Russia; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Alvarez, Spain; M. le Comte de Potier, France; Hon. and Madame Miki Saito, Japan; Yang Wei Pin and Goo Kim (vice consul) China; R. F. Lange, Belgium. Among others were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crabbe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, George Davies, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Prince David Kawana-haoa and W. G. Irwin.

In the choir loft were the combined choirs of St. Andrew's Second Congregation and St. Clement's chapel, Kawaiahao and Kaumakapili churches. Wray Taylor presided at the organ and was assisted by Harold Mott-Smith on the cello. The musical program was deeply impressive and as the rich tones of the organ and the voices filled the church a silence fell upon those gathered in the auditorium. Throughout the scene was one which will live in the memories of those present. A hand-some English flag was draped over the pulpit, bordered by a deep pall. The organ loft rail was similarly draped.

As the bell in Kawaiahao steeple tolled the hour of 2 o'clock the band under Captain Berger, which was stationed in the church yard beneath the spreading limbs of a giant banyan, played the Dead March in Saul, and during its rendition Rev. John Usborne of St. Clement's Episcopal chapel, the principal speaker of the day, followed by Rev. J. Hamilton Lee of the Episcopal church, Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union, and Rev. Henry Parker of Kawaiahao, ascended the platform. The choir sang "On the Resurrection Morning," followed by reading of the impressive Episcopal funeral service and the chanting of Psalm XC. Rev. J. Hamilton Lee read the lesson for the day, taken from I Cor. 15:20. The choir sang most effectively "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee," followed by the delivery of the special address of the day by Rev. John Usborne. He said in part:

"I am the resurrection and the life with the Lord." The whole gospel is contained in that one word, resurrection. If there were no resurrection, there were no gospel. If it was a faithful and a bright example to



Sorrowful Ceremonies In England.

BODY TAKEN TO WINDSOR

Edward VII Proclaimed King in Quaint Fashion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A cable to the Sun from London, January 24th, says: Yesterday the Princes, Lords and Councillors swore allegiance to King Edward; today his accession to the throne was proclaimed to the common people by a quaint old ceremony, alike mediæval and picturesque. The college of arms or heralds' college, which carried out the strange function, is an almost unknown institution to the general public. Moreover, practically no notices were given of the official plans and it almost seemed to be the intention to avoid a great public demonstration, which unquestionably would have been made if the program had been definitely announced. It was a formality therefore which only a few thousand witnessed.

The actors therein seemed to be some strange creatures come from a far-off age. Their marvelous dress and accoutrements suggested more than anything else figures on the court cards of the playing packs suddenly incarnated. They almost dashed through the city, performed their functions in the same haste as though anxious to vanish again into the dead past from which they had been unwillingly resurrected. The hour set for the ceremony was 10 a.m., but the proceedings began at 9 o'clock at St. James Palace, and were rushed through at the different prescribed places—Charlton Cross, Temple Bar, Cheapside and Royal Exchange—with such celerity that the crowd was of comparatively diminutive proportions. This was the object of the court officials, as they feared that if the ceremonies were performed at stated hour the throng would be so dense that there would be great difficulty in getting the heralds in their gorgeous gilt tabards, and the trumpeters through the streets.

The ceremonies, handed down from the Middle Ages, were practically the same at each point. A contingent from the College of Arms came up with a flourish of trumpets. The contingent consisted of three kings-of-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants in gorgeous apparel, their tabards being heavily embroidered with gold and silk lions, royal coat of arms, flowers and all the armorial bearings of the College of Arms.

When the trumpets ceased all heads were bared and William Henry Welton, king-of-arms, read in a loud, clear voice the proclamation of Edward VII as king.

When the reading was finished the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried, "God Save the King," the populace took up the cry, the trumpets blew again and the band played the national anthem. The third fanfare of the trumpets ended the ceremony.

"The city fathers" are excessively indignant at a slight upon the Lord Mayor at the ceremony of proclamation at the meeting of the Privy Council held Wednesday. When the proclamation had been signed the procedure was for all those not Privy Councilors to leave the room before the King should enter to hear the proclamation read to him. The Lord Mayor was lingering on when other non-Privy Councilors retired and had to be bidding almost peremptorily to leave by the Duke of Devonshire before he reluctantly retired. It is a strange coincidence that precisely a similar incident happened at Queen Victoria's proclamation in the Council. The Lord Mayor there, too, remained in the room and had to be ordered out by Charles Greville, diarist, who was clerk of the Council. The members of the city corporation contend that they have been shorn of one of their privileges, but the law officers declare they never had the privilege.

LAST LOOK AT THE BODY

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 26, 1901.—The royal family yesterday took their last loving look at the features of the dead Queen. About 10 o'clock in the morning the coffin was brought into the bedroom, where were waiting King Edward, Emperor William, the

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GEAR'S EFFORTS AGAINST WILCOX

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 25 January, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER, HONOLULU:

THE DIE IS CAST NOW.

Yesterday the 24th of January, 1901, in the afternoon in a committee room at the U. S. Capitol, in Washington, D. C., in presence of a U. S. Senator, of Attorney Gear, of Hawaii, and of other three gentlemen, I handed over to a typewriter points, papers and facts, which will surely unseat the unworthy delegate from Hawaii, R. W. Wilcox, and I am determined not to recede.

It is not generous but it is dutiful, just and patriotic on my part to do so.

You will soon hear of the effect of this my new departure against my protege for 21 years, the insincere and ungrateful R. W. Wilcox.

Respectfully,

CELSO CESAR MORENO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A petition containing serious charges was submitted today to the House Committee on Elections No. 1 against Delegate R. W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian Representative in the House of Representatives. The charges are made in writing by George D. Gear of Hawaii, who submitted letters purporting to be copies of letters written by Wilcox to Filipino officials. The letters are of a highly sensational character. One of the letters said to have been written by Wilcox is given in duplicate, bearing the alleged signature of Wilcox.

It is dated Honolulu, January 31, 1899, and addressed to Dr. J. Joseph Losada, Captain Marti Burgos and Senior J. Lyons, and introduced to them "a friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause." Among other things, the letter says: "Mr. — will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Filipinos."

"One thing is sure, that you could resist against any army of invasion—you have a population of 12,000,000 and already a disciplined army of 80,000 will be equipped with modern arms."

"I have already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimate cause like yours. Between General Aguinaldo's determination and myself it would be a very little chance left to the invading Army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell General Aguinaldo I am already given my service for your country, and I am ready to obey orders to go to your country and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment."

The letter is signed Robert Wilcox.

Another letter, dated Honolulu, March 8, 1899, says: "I am thinking of going to the Philippine Islands and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders—the hypocritical Yankees—the carpet-bag politicians Ota."

Wilcox declined to make any extended answer to the charges filed by Gear.

He says he has no fear of the charges made. He admits that he wrote a letter to Dr. Losada, Captain Burgos and Senior Lyons introducing C. Caesar Moreno, an Italian of this city, whom he had known while the latter was in Hawaii in the 'eighties. Moreno had a meteoric career in Hawaii. For a few days he was Secretary of State. Mr. Wilcox says Moreno is the person to whom the unaddressed letter filed by Gear was addressed, but he said he was unable after a cursory examination, to say whether the letters filed were exact copies of those he sent.

The petition of Gear recites that there was no election machinery when Wilcox was elected Delegate November 6, 1900, and that many voters did not believe a valid election could be held without it, and therefore made no attempt to vote.

The petition then brings personal charges against Wilcox relating to his marriage and also to his career under the Kingdom of Hawaii.

It is alleged in his speech prior to the election made use of the strongest anti-American utterances for the purpose of carrying the election, telling the native Hawaiians that the Americans had stolen their country and that a vote

for him was a vote for the restoration of the Queen and that if he were elected the Queen would be restored; that Wilcox was guilty of treason against the United States in that he did, as petitioner is informed and believes, since the annexation of said Hawaiian Islands, write and send through the United States mails certain letters of a highly treasonable nature, wherein he did counsel and incite others to engage in open rebellion against the United States and aid other

his services to General Aguinaldo to go to the Philippines and fight and encourage in open rebellion against the United States, copies of which letters are herewith filed."

This petition concludes as follows:

"Wherefore, by reason of the foregoing facts, petitioner submits that said Wilcox is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives during the Fifty-first or Fifty-second Congresses, and that he should be ousted therefrom for the following reasons:

"First—Because no legal election was or could be held until a mode of holding the same should be provided by the Legislature of Hawaii.

"Second—if said election was legal, Wilcox should be unseated and expelled because of not being a fit and proper man to represent the Territory of Hawaii, and because he is guilty of the crime of bribery.

"Third—that said Wilcox should be unseated and expelled because of having written and uttered treasonable language against the United States within the two years last past."

SORROWFUL CEREMONIES IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Duke of Connaught, Sir James Reid and the royal ladies. The latter having retired, Sir James Reid, with reverent hands, assisted by three trusted household servants and in the presence of the King, the Emperor and the Duke, removed the body from the bed to the casket.

In death the face was more pleasant than in the closing days of life. Not a trace of the ravages of disease was visible. The servants having retired, Queen Alexandra, the Princesses and the children were recalled, and with lingering steps and stifled sobs they passed slowly before the white-robed figure. At the foot, never moving, stood the King, and when the mourning crowd had passed there remained only the son and grandson of the dead.

Emperor William wept even more bitterly than the royal ladies. Finally he also retired and the King was left alone. Sir James Reid, beckoning to the servants, who were holding the coffin lid, asked the King's instructions. For a few seconds the King stood speechless, stricken with emotion at the last farewell. Then he said quickly: "Close it finally. It must not be opened again."

Thus the remains of England's greatest ruler were forever closed from human view. Reverently the coffin was borne into the dining room. Officers and men from the royal yachts took their stand around the coffin, over which the King, Queen and Kaiser gently laid the robes of a Knight of the Garter, placing at the head a diamond crown. Beneath lay the royal ensign, while hanging above was the Union Jack.

At the altar was the rector of Whippingham, who read a portion of the funeral service in the presence of the royal family. Emperor William covered his face with his hands, and the grief of Princess Beatrice was pitiful. After the benediction each placed a wreath upon the coffin and then all retired.

The correspondent is informed that the will has not been opened and that, according to present arrangements, it will not be opened until after the funeral, its details being unknown to the royal family. There is no truth in the statement that King Edward and Emperor William knelt by the bedside of the Queen and swore to preserve peace.

A significant feature of all the deathbed scenes has been their absolute naturalness and the absence of false or dramatic elements.

THE KAISER IS HONORED

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 27.—This morning Emperor William received from the hands of the Duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as Field Marshal of the British army, in the presence of the households of King Edward and the dead Queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officials. His Majesty expressed great delight at the appointment. He will entertain King Edward and the members of the royal family at tea on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Today he celebrated his forty-first birthday at Osborne and received congratulations from members of the German Embassy in London.

After the memorial services in Whippingham church, Emperor William and the Crown Prince went direct to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns. His Majesty took luncheon there, the guests including Lord Kintore, Colonel Cartington, who is attached to His Majesty's staff while in England, the members of the German Embassy and others.

Crown Prince Frederick William proposed the Emperor's health, which was drunk with "hochs." The Kaiser then drank the health of King Edward, the entire company standing.

Then His Majesty donned the uniform of a British admiral to receive visitors who might call to tender congratulations. Among those who came were King Edward, in the uniform of an admiral; the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and other royal personages, Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick, all in uniform.

The Emperor received the King at the gangway. The yacht was rolling heavily, owing to the gale, so that the Queen and the royal ladies were prevented from accompanying the King. After tea had been served the royal party returned to Osborne House, Emperor William and the Crown Prince immediately returning the visit and dining with the King.

In addition to the sword of a Field Marshal, King Edward has presented to Emperor William, already a Knight of the Garter, the insignia of the order in diamonds. The fact that this gift was ordered by the late Queen, with the intention of presenting it on the Kaiser's birthday, gave a pathetic interest to the presentation.

Emperor William, on learning of the King's intention to appoint him a Field Marshal, sent the following telegram to Lord Salisbury:

"The King, my august uncle, confers upon me the rank of a Field Marshal in his army and informs me that my appointment will be published on my birthday. I hasten to apprise you of my deep appreciation of so signal a mark of His Majesty's affection to me, and I rejoice to think that I shall be numbered among those of the highest rank in His Majesty's gallant army."
"WILLIAM R."

ROYALTIES ARE ASSEMBLING

LONDON, Jan. 20.—King Charles of Portugal, with his suite, arrived at Dover at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received with a royal salute and military honors. The party then boarded a train for London and reached Victoria station at noon. King Charles

was met at the station by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, in command of King Edward, and various officials of King Edward's household. His Majesty's equerry delivered an autograph message from King Edward to King Charles and the latter and his suite were at once driven in royal carriages to Buckingham Palace. King Charles was warmly greeted by the fair-sized crowds which gathered along the route in anticipation of his arrival. There was no military escort.

King Edward visited the King of Portugal shortly afterward and subsequently proceeded to Osborne. Large assemblies everywhere awaited King Edward and the greetings were very enthusiastic.

The King of Greece, the Duke of Sparta and the Grand Duke of Baden reached Victoria station at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were received by Prince Charles of Denmark and members of the King's household. The visitors proceeded to Marlborough House.

INSCRIPTION ON VICTORIA'S COFFIN

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The following is the inscription on the coffin of Queen Victoria:

DEPOSITUM
SERENISSIMAE POTENTISSIMAE
ET EXCELSISSIMAE PRINCIPIS
VICTORIA
DEI GRATIA BRITANNI-
RIUM REGINA
FIDELIS DEFENSORIS
ET INDIE IMPERATRICIS.
OBIT XXI.
DIE JANUARI
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCCI
AETATIS SUAE LXXXII
REGNIQUE SUI LXIV.

BODY TAKEN FROM OSBORNE

COWES, Isle of Wight, Feb. 1.—At noon the gorgeous trappings of the chapelle ardente was distributed. Over the coffin was thrown the coronation robe worn by the girl Queen. On this was placed the royal regalia, wand, scepter and crown, which were scarcely ever used by the Queen in her lifetime. Dummy regalia will be buried with her at Frogmore.

At 1:30 p. m. the bars of the main door of Osborne House creaked and the petty officers of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert then doffed their hats and entered. King Edward came from a side entrance, accompanied by Emperor William of Germany. They both wore Admiral's uniforms.

The grenadiers on guard momentarily raised their hands and came to the salute, which the King returned. The men again became mute figures. Then, through the glass doors, could be seen the coffin coming, carried by the sailors who but a few moments previous had entered. It was preceded by pipers and was covered with the royal robes and regalia, and accompanied on either side by equerries.

Immediately behind the King took his place on the right of the Emperor of Germany. The King's head was bowed. The Emperor was erect, his face expressionless. Then followed the royal princesses. A few seconds later came Queen Alexandra and eight royal princesses, all afoot and dressed in the simplest black, their faces entirely veiled with crepe. Several of the party, and especially Princess Beatrice, were sobbing bitterly.

In striking contrast with the black-robed women followed the heads of the royal household in gorgeous uniforms. The coffin was placed upon the gun carriage. The pipers commenced their dirge.

The mounted grooms who headed the line wore bright scarlet. With the massed bands were no fewer than forty muffled drums. Among the Highlanders were seven Queen's foresters, following whom pipers wailed the sad music of the Black Watch's dirge. The King, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught walked three abreast, followed by the princesses. They stepped slowly and mournfully, a sad-looking group in spite of the brilliancy of their uniforms.

The pipers had followed the first dirge by the touching lament, "The Flowers of the Forest," which represented the withering of the last and best of them. As they reached the Queen's gate and wailed their closing strain the muffled drums rolled out with oft-recurring rhyming beats and the bands burst forth into the magnificent strains of Chopin's "Funeral March." Every head was bared; every woman courtesied low, the troops reversed arms and leaned their bowed heads over them as still as statues.

Down the hill went the sad procession, with the mournful march could be heard, but that was re-echoed far away to the neighboring hills and to the ships far out at sea.

At the gate the military portion of the parade stood ready, a glittering medley of uniforms. Down the hill the procession slowly wound its way in the following order:

Mounted grooms, the deputy assistant Adjutant-General of the Southern district, a detachment of the Hampshire Carabiniers, the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight and staff of the Southern district, the staff of the commander in chief at Portsmouth, the general command in the Southern district, the naval commander in chief, massed bands and drums of the Royal Marine Artillery and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who played a funeral march as they passed out of the Queen's gate; the Queen's Highlanders, the Queen's pipers, the gun carriage, drawn by eight horses and preceded and followed by her late Majesty's equerries and aides-de-camp, escorted by the Queen's company of Grenadier Guards, with the coffin: King Edward; Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Battenberg, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Charles of Denmark, her late Majesty's ladies in waiting, her late Majesty's household, the household of the King, the household of the Queen, the household of Emperor William, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the household of the royal family, mili-

tary officers eight abreast, the royal servants and tenants.

The roadway from the gate to the pier was lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

The strains of the funeral march gave warning to the officers on the pier that the coffin was drawing near. The surrounding quays were black with expectant thousands. Through the court archway came the few staff officers, then the Highlanders, their pipes silent and all heads bare.

Eight bronzed and bearded sons were drawn up waiting to receive their burden. Then came the Grenadiers, splendid in their doublets and scarlet, and quickly formed in a circle. The artillery horses were restless from their long walk and pranced under the gateway, drawing the gun carriage with the coffin.

A second later the King and the Emperor and their suites appeared. As the carriage stopped before the gangway of the Alberta loud orders rang out, a sharp movement ran through the stalwart line of Grenadiers, their arms were instantly reversed up to their hats and with equal precision came the hands of the Emperor, King and the Duke of Connaught in stately attitude.

The King was tired from the walk. The equerries removed the regalia, the royalties still standing at salute, while behind them the Princesses bowed their heads, visibly fatigued.

The light oak of the coffin shone out as the sailors grasped the handles. The young Crown Prince of Germany could scarcely keep his hand at the salute for emotion. With perfect precision the coffin was lifted off the gun carriage on board the royal yacht Alberta. Once more the Grenadiers came to the "present" as the King followed by the relatives, stepped down the gangway, and regalia and robes were replaced on the coffin.

FLEET SALUTES CATAFALQUE

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 1.—Not since the diamond jubilee has this town held such a crowd as poured in today. The bastions and promontories overlooking the sea and harbor and every point of vantage was black with spectators. Conspicuous in the spacious harbor was the old battleship Victory, on the old-fashioned poop of which a guard of royal marines was mounted, and where the Admiral's band played the funeral marches by Chopin and Beethoven. Darting up and down the still harbor, a fleet of launches kept open a roadway for the expected fleet.

The members of Parliament and correspondents representing every nation embarked on a small steamer and were entertained at luncheon as guests of the Admiralty. A fog set over the still waters of the Solent, through which warships appeared like great shapeless black rocks. The fleet stretched from Portsmouth to Cowes, the turrets of Osborne standing above the purple hills.

Abreast were the battleships Benbow and Collingwood. These emblems of Britain's imperial power were the policemen guarding the avenue ten miles long through which the Queen's body was to pass to the mainland of the kingdom. There were nineteen British battleships, eleven cruisers and eight gunboats, not even the full strength of the channel squadron. Eight naval ambassadors of friendly powers were ranged along the Portsmouth end.

Twenty minutes after the first pair of torpedo-boat destroyers came abreast of the press boat the historic parade had passed and was dwindling smaller and smaller toward the sunset, where the purple clouds and volumes of smoke made an overpoweringly impressive stage spectacle. The guns on each warship ceased firing when the Alberta had gone by and the marines reversed arms. But they and all the crews remained at their stations, while the fleet steamers from the shores, their decks solid masses of black, crowded with thousands of the late Queen's subjects, raised their anchors and followed outside the line of warships.

Gradually the din of the minute guns lessened as the batteries of ship after ship ceased firing, while the funeral sweep went around the end of the line and into the entrance of Portsmouth harbor.

It was 5 o'clock when the echoes of the last gun ceased. The sun was a great red globe sinking to the hilltops, the clouds began to fall again on the channel and the body of the Queen was safe in Portsmouth harbor.

When the Alberta entered the harbor, with the minute guns in the forts sounding, the bells of all the churches of the city tolling, the ancient frigate Victory, moored there, fired a salute of muzzle-loaders. The marines manning her stood at arms. The Admiral's band played a dirge.

The escorting torpedo-boat destroyers drew ahead and steamed into their berths, and the Alberta was moored in Clarence yard. A guard of one hundred marines marched on board. During the night the quarterdeck where the bier rests, was lighted by electricity. Conspicuous among the officers on duty aboard are Vice Admiral Seymour, who distinguished himself in the China campaign, and Captain Lambton of South African celebrity.

The King's yacht was made fast to a buoy in midstream, with the Hohenzollern lying near. The royal passengers and their suites dined on board and will pass the night there.

Steam launches with armed guards patrolled around both yachts all night.

The crowd in Portsmouth is estimated at 100,000. Every town along the channel contributed its quota and the railway companies were helpless this evening before the rush of persons going home after the parade. Thousands crawled into the stations and literally fought their way into the trains. The special cars were at their mercy. Foreign officers, diplomats and members of Parliament mixed in the rush and took their chances with the mob. The cars going toward London were packed to suffocation by all classes of people.

Through the whole length of the channel there were only a long double file of warships with black messenger boats darting among them. For nearly three hours the fleet watched for the coming of the funeral. The officers on the bridges in the most gorgeous uniforms, with all their decorations and medals, scanned the Cowes shore docks through their glasses. An occasional brilliant burst of sunshine showed tens of thousands of spectators, subjects of the dead Queen, assembled to witness her last passage from Cowes to Portsmouth.

Shortly before 8 o'clock white smoke broke from the Majestic's side and a second later a report cracked over the harbor and echoed to the hills, announcing the starting of the Alberta from the Royal Pier. From ship to ship the salute was passed down the line. Each vessel of the fleet was firing minute guns. They all employed their shore side batteries, so that on the channel sides were silhouettes of hulls, spars and ironwork, before backgrounds of dense gray smoke. The sound was that of a great battle. The funeral fleet was just under way when it came abreast of the press boat. Torpedo-boat destroyers crept ahead, moving in pairs, like silent pallbearers marching before a bier. They were the Portsmouth squadron, all of exactly the same size, every inch of hull and machinery painted a dull black.

There was a short service on the yacht before the body was removed. The Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the household of the royal family, mili-

tary officers eight abreast, the royal servants and tenants.

The roadway from the gate to the pier was lined with troops in close order. The troops remained in position until the minute guns from the fleet commenced to fire.

The strains of the funeral march gave warning to the officers on the pier that the coffin was drawing near. The surrounding quays were black with expectant thousands. Through the court archway came the few staff officers, then the Highlanders, their pipes silent and all heads bare.

HAWAIIAN LANDS.

Congress to Probe Public Domain Status.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Before there is any change in the status of Hawaiian land matters there will be an investigation by men thoroughly versed in the American land law. This may be stated with emphasis at the present time as being the consensus of the opinion of the prominent members of both the Senate and House committees on public land. Senator Hansbrough, who some time ago introduced a bill which has for its object the extension of the American system to the Hawaiian Islands, does not expect that his bill will pass, and in fact is not convinced that it would be proper to make all of its provisions apply at the present time, but introduced the bill as a basis for a final enactment.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota is thoroughly acquainted with the land laws of the United States as they apply to the great western public domain. As chairman of the Senate committee on public lands he has made personal investigation and in his own state has come in contact with the workings of the laws under all possible conditions. He has received cords of letters from Hawaii giving him vast quantities of information and misinformation upon land topics, and it is with this knowledge that he now believes the first step should be a thorough investigation in Hawaii before any action is taken. In this Senator Hansbrough is joined, not only by other members of his committee but as well by Representative Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the House committee on public lands.

An early meeting of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico will be held, at which meeting Senator Hansbrough will be heard in regard to the necessity for action, and assurances have been given that Attorney Haywood, representing the commercial bodies of Honolulu, will be asked to be present. Land Agent J. F. Brown, who is on a visit to New England, will be summoned to take part in any discussion that may be had. The result will be without doubt a thorough airing of the entire land question, as Delegate Wilcox has been notified by Speaker Foraker, chairman of the committee, that his presence will be desired.

From a source I cannot name I learn that there is a feeling entertained by some members of the Senate that the investigation which is probable should be of wide scope, and in this it is not difficult to trace the hand of the American Settlers' Association and some of the attorneys working for it. The allegations made in former years undoubtedly have been repeated with the effect of raising a question in the minds of many Senators as to the methods of handling public lands in the Territory. This found expression in the following statement from a prominent Senator:

"While I would be absolutely opposed to the United States deriving any direct benefit from the public lands in Hawaii, they having been distinctly set apart for the benefit of the Territory, yet I believe the administration of these public lands should be in the hands of American officials and not under the control of the Island Governor. No one could impeach the personal honor or honesty of the members of that Government, but I think it might be well if all safeguards were taken to prevent even the suspicion of collusion in the handling of the land."

This would indicate that the argument, or rather statement, made by the Settlers' Association in regard to certain leases advertised had found lodgment in the mind of the Senator whose words are quoted.

Senator Hansbrough was very frank in his statement of opinion that nothing can be done with fairness until a thorough investigation has been made, not by an agent, but by a commission of members of both Houses of Congress which would look into the matter not only as to values but as well in the matter of the location of various arable tracts and the practicability of making homesteads of large tracts now in sugar and which must be irrigated at high expense to make them productive. In spite of the fact that little is likely to be done during this short session, an attempt will be made to rush through a bill providing for such a commission with the hope that the investigation may be pushed during the long recess. E. M. BOYD.

New Tug for Kahului.

One of the first if not the first tug to be taken to the Island of Maui, is now lying at the foot of Mission street in San Francisco nearly ready to leave for the port of Kahului. The boat was specially designed and constructed by W. W. Tucker for Alexander & Baldwin, which firm will send their new boat down on the next trip of the Martha Nelson. The tug is fifty-seven feet in length, with powerfully built engines, and will take the place of a small steamer now being used as a towboat at that port.

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

A beautiful young Chicago girl had her head crushed between the car and the shaft of an elevator by falling and falling to the floor of the car.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 6

VASES OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

SORROWFUL CEREMONIES IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from Page 1)

naught, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Prince Henry of Battenberg being present.

The only mourning visible was in the dress of the Princesses. The firing of minute guns marked the passage of the coffin to the draped railroad station, to which it was borne shoulder high by party officers of the royal yachts, preceded by a clergyman.

Immediately behind the coffin were carried the crown, globe, standard and a few choice wreaths.

King Edward, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince viewed the remains and then came the ladies of the royal family and the admirals.

The progress of this mournful procession was marked by the firing of guns and the strains of the funeral march. The wind-driven rain was falling in torrents.

The coffin was placed on the dais and Admiral Sir Newell Salmon, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and the other members of the royal family took their seats and the train moved off.

The landing place and the approaches to the station were heavily draped. Enormous crowds had gathered round the royal train left Gosport at 8:30.

Guards were mounted on the warships and minute guns were fired as the coffin, borne by bluejackets, was transferred to the waiting saloon carriage.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 9:37 a.m.—The gray dawn of a London morning, with the sky draped with fleecy clouds, proclaimed ideal conditions for the funeral day of England's Queen. The calm serenity of the atmosphere was reflected by the crowds, which at daylight began to assemble at every point of vantage along the route of the royal obsequies. So soft, peaceful and noiseless was the progress of the in-gathering hosts that the constantly swelling throngs and the rhythmic tread of the assembling troops seemed to accentuate the solemn stillness.

The early scenes were unlike those of many spectacular days which London has witnessed in the past year. The crowds which so early gathered in the streets this morning evinced an entire lack of feverish unrest and excitement. The great masses of police which assembled phantom-like in the grayness of the morning, seemed more apologetically to tiptoe to their allotted stations, as though their presence reflected on the solemnity dominating everything. Never did a concourse of people so little need either civil or military guidance. No man standing by his mother's bier ever needed admonition less than did these hundreds of thousands of men and women, gathered from all parts of the kingdom on the funeral route of their mother-the Queen.

The strangest part of all was the fact that the women seemed to outnumber the men. White-riboned nurses marked almost every yard along the route, just as the Marys of old gathered beneath the cross at the greatest of all spectacles of human grief, so women today were in the forefront at the burial of the Queen. Troops there were, to be sure, thousands upon thousands, assembling spectre-like out of the morning mists, their blue-black overcoats and bearskins deepening the note of mourning pervading everything.

In the great green spaces of Hyde Park, St. James and others, these long black lines stood silhouetted against the morning sky, somber, silent and portentous, stanchly stemming the on-rushing of that endless flood of people pouring in from every street and avenue. Purple was the tone of the royal mourning, and this seemed almost a relief, contrasted with these silent masses of black-garbed crowds. It was the true note, after all, of the day's ceremonial, for no one among England's heart-stricken people could look upon the finished life of their Queen with feelings of entire gloom.

The troops began to move less early than on Proclamation Day. That was the day of the official pronouncement of the authority of the King, and streets were closed as if by magic and with a tone of authority that did not mark this morning's scenes.

Buckingham Palace, the great hotels about the Victoria station, the princely homes in Park Lane and every shop and house thence to Paddington bore ample evidence of the national grief, and, together with purple and white festoons, wreaths of bay and laurel were hanging from every lamp post, while flags at half-mast, bordered with tape, told in a dignified, simple manner the story of the nation's loss.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At 11 o'clock the royal train was seen slowly approaching the Victoria station. All heads were immediately bared and in a few moments the saloon carriage bearing the remains of Her Majesty reached the platform. The train conveying the King and Queen Emperor William and other royalties was immediately behind, that bearing the Queen's body.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The King and Queen, Emperor William and the Princes and other representatives immediately alighted upon the arrival of the train at the Victoria station and were conducted to a pavilion, where the Kings of Portugal, Greece and Belgium and other distinguished personages had already assembled.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The coffin was reverently removed by an officer and twelve grenadiers and deposited. The pall, with the crown on a cushion, the regalia and the insignia of the Garter were placed thereon and the procession marshalled and became mobile.

THE REMAINS REACH LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With every circumstance of splendid pomp beditting the obsequies of so mighty and well-beloved a monarch, all that is mortal of Queen Victoria has been borne through the streets of the capital and started towards the ancient fortress palace of the sovereigns of England. The solemn magnificence of yesterday's opening phase of these last rites was duly maintained. Perhaps the stately grandeur of today's sorrowful pageant through the swarming streets of London, with hundreds of thousands of mourners forming a black border to the route, will never be surpassed.

There was in Victoria's funeral procession an absence of that black ceremonial generally connected with the final progresses to the grave.

Today the coffin was drawn by cream-colored horses. The pall was white and the uniforms of the troops and the gold trappings of the foreign sovereigns, princes and representatives formed a glittering medley, giving brilliant coloring to the scene. The chief mourner himself with his Field Marshal's uniform, even though this was partially

hidden by his overcoat, surrounded by his corps, helped to leave the symbols of mourning marking the route.

Never in English history has a sovereign been borne to the grave attended by so many distinguished mourners. The gathering of crowned heads surpassed those who rode in the jubilee procession. All the great officers of the state participated.

The display of the naval and military forces reached the great total of 35,000.

The firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells at a quarter past 11 announced to the countless multitude who had been crowding London's muddy streets since daylight that the funeral procession with the body of Queen Victoria had begun its passage through the capital.

The people fought for hours for a glimpse of the coffin and the Kings and others following it. They saw a long procession of soldiers, a passing show of dazzling regalia, with a hundred royalties crowding after, and then dispersed, while all the church chimes of the city were ringing and muffled dirges were played.

Europe has seen grander royal funerals than the Queen's and had a more gorgeous spectacle in the celebration of her sixty years of reign, but no episode in the Victorian Era will live so deeply impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it or participated in the bereavement.

The day was sombre, wet and chilly as are most of London's winter days. The cloudy sky added to the gloom of the whole city.

The scene at Victoria station from early morning was most brilliant and impressive. For today's ceremony the station was transformed into an immense reception hall. All trains were stopped before 9, and the long platforms were covered with purple cloth. On another platform, facing that at which the Queen's train was to arrive, guards of honor, composed of bluejackets, and Grenadier Guards, were drawn up. The broad roadway separating the two was swept clean and sanded, and a number of little purple-covered platforms, from which members of the royal party were expected to mount their horses, were placed at intervals at the side and center. At 10 o'clock an army of grooms with the horses arrived, and thenceforward naval officials and foreign royalities, in dazzling uniforms, came in quick succession. The Lord Chamberlain and his officials, bareheaded, with their white wands of office, received the most distinguished personages and conducted them to a little pavilion erected on the platform.

The whole station by that time resembled the scene at a levee. The Commander in Chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, on a bearded, spirited brown mare, carrying his Field Marshal's baton, at this juncture trotted into the station and became the center of interest. He was soon followed by the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and many of the most distinguished British officers. Then came the carriages for the Queen and the Princesses. They were the state carriages used on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, with beautiful gold-mounted brass and trappings. The horses were ridden by postillions in scarlet jackets, with only narrow bands of crepe on their arms as a mark of the great change. The carriages were closed.

Following the carriages and preceded by an officer came an object at which every officer in the animated throng instinctively came to the salute and every head was bared. It was the little khaki-colored gun carriage which was to carry Queen Victoria to Paddington station. The eight Hanoverian cream-colored horses, which also drew the late Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee, were used today. The gold-harnessed, scarlet-covered postillions and scarlet and gold-covered grooms who drove each of the horses by the bridle, were all the same. Only, the little gun carriage, instead of the glittering glass and gold coach marked the change.

With the exception that rubber tires were on the wheels, the gun carriage was as it is in actual use. The place for the coffin to rest was over the gun.

It was then nearly 11 o'clock when order of "The King of Portugal's horse," "The Grand Duke of Hesse's horse," as the Princesses mounted, the train steamed into the station a minute ahead of time.

All heads were uncovered as the saloon carriage bearing the Queen's remains stopped exactly opposite the gun carriage and King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others alighted.

Then the bearer party advanced to the saloon carriage and with his hand at the salute and standing a little in advance of the others, King Edward watched the painfully slow removal of the coffin to the gun carriage. It was finally accomplished and the pall and the regalia of the British Crown were placed on the coffin.

The King and the others with him mounted, and the procession started. The procession, aside from the gun carriage bearing the coffin and the royal family and official mourners about it, was not noteworthy. Parliament, the judiciary and the commercial bodies were not represented. Royalty, the army and navy monopolized the pageant. Three thousand soldiers and sailors, picked companies representing all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry, yeomanry, militia, volunteers and colonials, formed the advance escort. They marched slowly and without music. Most of the uniforms were covered with dark overcoats and the standards were draped with black, the officers wearing bands of crepe on their sleeves. The infantry marched in columns of four, with files reversed. They were half an hour in passing. Then came Field Marshal Earl Roberts and his staff, and after them, four massed bands playing funeral marches. Three hundred musicians announced the coming of the body of the Queen. There was a long array of court officials, under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk (the Earl Marshal) all attired quizzily and brilliantly, bearing maces or wands, most of them elderly men who had for years served the royal lady for whom they were performing the last of their services.

Most of the spectators expected an imposing catalogue and the coffin was almost past before they recognized its presence by removing their hats. It was a pathetically small, obscure block concealed beneath a rich pall of white satin on the corners of which gleamed the royal arms.

Across the pall the royal standard was draped and a large crown of gold, encrusted with jewels, rested at the head of the coffin, which was at the end of the gun carriage just over the gun.

On the foot of the coffin were two small crowns with a gold-jeweled sceptre lying between them. The eight horses which drew the gun carriage were almost concealed beneath their rich harnesses. A large bow of purple was attached to the coffin. This was the only symbol of mourning.

Around the coffin walked the stalwart bearers, non-commissioned officers of the Guard and Household cavalry, and on either side were the Queen's squires, lords-in-waiting and physicians. All the uniforms were covered with long dark cloaks.

The spectacle was so quickly past that the spectators hardly realized it or had time to bare their heads, or comprehend the details when a group of magnifico-

lly attired horsemen, with sparkling helmets, mounted on beautiful chargers, was before them.

Immediately after the company about the coffin three royal mourners rode abreast. King Edward VII was the central figure of the three, but no less prominent a person was seen in the procession. A black chapeau, with a plume of white feathers, was on his head, and a long black cloak was buttoned around him and hung down over the big, black horse which he was riding. The King's familiar face seemed grave and care-worn.

He looked straight ahead, apparently at the gun carriage on which was the body of the sovereign, whose glory and magnificence he had inherited. He did not see, or gave no sign of seeing, the long ranks of soldiers hedging back the populace about him. The windows crowded with black-bonneted women, the multitudes of uncovered heads, the purple draperies and the green wreaths everywhere he passed, like a man alone, who looked like he cared not for the world about him and the sentiment his presence inspired was only sympathy and pity. The people seemed to see in the King one of themselves and the deep murmurs which arose here and there carried a note of sorrow and love almost as deep as the expressions which greeted the passage of the coffin of their Queen.

Beside King Edward rode Emperor William, his nephew and neighbor. The unique, commanding figure of the German Emperor could not for a moment be mistaken. He looked every inch a soldier and the commander of men. His Imperial Majesty glanced right and left as he rode and his hand was frequently raised to the red and white feathers hanging over his hat, as he responded to salutes. Emperor William also wore a black cloak over his British Field Marshal's uniform and the splendid white charger beneath him pranced up and down, giving His Majesty an opportunity to display fine horsemanship.

On the King's left rode his brother, the Duke of Connaught, a man of soldierly appearance, almost unnoticed and unrecognized by the people.

In the second rank behind rode two more sovereigns, the Kings of Greece and Portugal.

At the junction of the Mall and the Marlborough House, the cortège was viewed by enormous throngs. Cadets from Sandhurst and Woolwich and members of the House of Lords and House of Commons occupied special stands. At the bottom of Piccadilly the boys of the training ship Britannia were gathered.

As the gun carriage emerged from the station during a brief and impressive pause in the procession, all eyes were centered upon the pall which covered the coffin.

The silence was almost painful. Heads were bent low and the gun carriage slowly moved across the station yard and took up its place in the procession.

The solemn, stately progress of the cortège through the park was rendered more impressive by the minute guns of the near-by battery.

Noon.—In the procession were six carriages, the first and second carrying Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Fife (now Princess Royal), Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the daughters of Queen Victoria and the King of the Belgians.

The soldiers representing the German army, non-commissioned officers and men, and the escort brought up the rear.

1:15 p.m.—The procession has reached Paddington.

1:30 p.m.—The train bearing the coffin has started for Windsor.

The departure from Paddington was marked by a ceremonial similar to that at Victoria station.

King Edward and Emperor William traveled to Windsor in the next car to the saloon carriage bearing the Queen's remains.

2:55 p.m.—The body arrived at Windsor at 2:50 p.m.

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TUESDAY : : : FEBRUARY 12

GEARS BOMB.

After a three months' delay, George D. Gear completed his anti-Wilcox bomb and on February 1 he exploded it in the House of Representatives.

He asked that Wilcox be unseated, first, because there was no Territorial law providing for election of a Delegate; second, because Wilcox is guilty of bigamy; third, because two years ago he wrote encouraging letters and offered his sword to Aguilano.

We think Mr. Gear's action ill-advised. If successful, no good will accrue to the Territory by virtue thereof.

If there is machinery for electing a Delegate and Wilcox is unseated for some other reason, there will immediately be another election held which must cost several thousand dollars. With the present electorate Wilcox or some of his stripe will be chosen.

It is held that there is no law providing for an election, then the present Legislature will pass the necessary law and a new election will be ordered. Whichever way it goes, the taxpayers of the Territory will be saddled with the expense of an election, with the certainty that they will land just where they started—minus the money spent on the polling. This kitten-chasing-its-tail program may be fun for Mr. Gear, but it is profitless for Hawaii.

As to the bigamy charge, Wilcox may or may not have married Theresa before the macaroni princess obtained her divorce. The facts are not before us; but it is admitted that the Italian divorce is now absolute, so that Wilcox is now living with one wife, who is devoted to him, and he appears to be acting the part of a model, if somewhat belated, husband. His case is not parallel with that of Utah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was married to, living with, and raising families by three separate women; he admitted it and defended it on the floor of the House. There is as much difference between the two cases as between the reformed desperado turned preacher and the active pirate caught red-handed.

As to the Philippine incident, it is new and interesting, but irrelevant. In the first place, if it is treason for an American to give Aguilano advice, then Columbia the Gem of the Ocean is riddled with treason. Thousands of Americans, from Grandpa Hoar of Massachusetts down, have been pepering the poor man with rapid-fire advice for two years past, and the volleys, although on the wane, still keep up, both in and out of Congress.

In the second place, the letters were written in 1899, and Wilcox did not become an American citizen until June 14, 1900, when that status was injected into him by an act of Congress.

In the third place, Wilcox can prove by repeated Hawaiian precedents that when he offered his sword to Aguilano's waning cause he was thereby guaranteeing American success; so there was no treason in that. Wilcox's strong point is his mouth. When he operates through that medium he is usually successful, but his sword escapades are invariably boomerangs in favor of the cause against which it is drawn. His offer proves patriotism, not treason.

Mr. Gear will do his fellow Territorial sufferers good turn if he will drop the anti-Wilcox mask behind which he is operating and get out into the open and work for the judgeship, the itching for which position is the real cause for his present sojourn in Washington.

CABLE PROSPECTS.

There is not much chance of the Pacific cable being authorized at the present or short session of Congress. The increase of the Army and Navy calls for a large sum and the River and Harbor bill asks for nearly four times as much money as did the measure which, in President Arthur's time, caused the people to change the political complexion of the House. War expenses are going up and the war tax revenues are being cut down. Republican leaders do not think it wise at this time to add the millions required for a Pacific cable. There is also some disposition to first see what Marconi may do with his wireless telegraph.

But it is inevitable that, when a more propitious moment comes for the outlay, a cable to Hawaii will be built. We are not so sure about one across the ocean inasmuch as the United States is already in cable intercourse with the Philippines and when the Russian land telegraph has been perfected the cost of communication between Washington and Manila will have been much reduced. Perhaps an all-American cable may be built when the fate of the Philippines has been decided; but that is looking a long way ahead.

The need of a cable to Hawaii must, however, be regarded as imminent. The United States aims to become the sea-power of the North Pacific and in the development of that ambitious purpose Hawaii, as the strategic key to maritime control, will need to be within telegraphic reach of the Navy Department. The cable will be hastened by the growth of German power in Samoa and the Philippines coupled with the belief which universally prevails in official circles at Washington that a war between the United States and Germany is not a long way off. Touching this latter point it is said in the recent dispatches from the Coast that the supplementary naval program of this country is being made up on its great scale chiefly because of the activity in German shipyards.

If Hawaii had any one at Washington who could speak for a local cable, we

should feel fairly sure of getting one from the next Congress in its opening session. But Wilcox will represent the Islands then as now, and Wilcox is precisely the nonentity which owing to the fact that he belongs to neither party, we long ago said he would be. The best we can hope for is that the Navy Department will have some of his friends introduce and push the cable measure without reference to Wilcox, treating it as a broadly American bill of only incidental concern to the Territory of Hawaii.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

In discussing the benefits of the Ship Subsidy bill, two or three historical facts should be called to mind. Previously to the Revolution of 1776 England had excluded the carrying of merchandise to foreign nations in colonial vessels. She had prohibited to a very large extent the development of manufactures in the colonies, so that on the first day of July, 1789, the foreign trade of the state colonies, which had grown up between 1776 and 1789, a period of thirteen years, was only twenty-one per cent and the total tonnage of American vessels was 123,000 tons. England, on the day when Washington was inaugurated, possessed more than seven-and-a-half per cent of the total foreign carrying trade of the United States.

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The provisions of the act of 1789 were rigidly enforced until the year 1817, when, at the instance of England, it was modified by a treaty of that year, so that the discrimination would no longer prevail against England and her dependencies in Europe. It is the belief of those who are familiar with this subject that the act of 1789 was the sole cause of the wonderful development of American shipping. It is also asserted with equal confidence that had it not been for the development of the American merchant marine, the American Navy, which achieved the glorious victories of the war of 1812, would never have had an existence. From 1817 to 1833 England was constantly soliciting the repeal of the provisions of the act of 1789 and this contention on her part was continued with great pertinacity until the year 1855, when it was practically abrogated.

Gradually the United States departed from the wise policy of discrimination. Treaties were made with nearly all the other maritime nations in which it was provided that the discriminating duty should not be imposed except where the same discrimination was imposed upon vessels of the United States. The tonnage of American ships, however, continued to increase until the year 1857, due in part to the superiority of the American clipper ship and to the new commercial business which followed the discovery of gold in California. On those accounts the gradual loss of the advantages gained by the act of 1789 was not severely felt. But in 1861 came the Civil War, which practically drove American commerce from the seas.

On the 30th day of June, 1860, sixty-five per cent of our American foreign carrying trade was done by American vessels; on the 30th day of June, 1865, at the end of the Civil War, we retained only twenty-five per cent.

The reduction of forty per cent was accomplished by the fitting out of Confederate cruisers by England and by the fact that the British and other foreign Lloyd's had perfect and adopted a system of discrimination in the rates on American vessels which tended to prevent their profitable employment.

From June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1897, the American carrying trade decreased so that but eleven per cent was, in the closing period, carried by American vessels. British ships getting eighty per cent. Since then the Spanish war, by extending the sphere of American influence and building up a new transport and trading service, has helped to restore a title of the trade in American bottoms, but our merchant ships are yet strangers on the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Pacific trade routes.

It was proposed, in the terms of the Dingley bill, to restore the discriminating duties of 1789, but so many treaties were in the way that nothing could be done. A substitute measure was soon devised in the form of a ship subsidy bill, so much bounty being granted to ships of American register entering the carrying trade. If this bill passes, the result must inevitably vastly stimulate the American shipbuilding industry to attract our young men back to the sea and to earn for America the vast profits now going elsewhere which are made in the deep-water transportation of American products.

The excessive rain has the advantage of keeping the forests free from fire. Last winter fires on the uplands did much damage on several of the Islands, and during a dry spell a few weeks ago quite a blaze started above Pacific Heights. As things are now it is barely practicable to keep a fire going in a kitchen stove. Wet as the town may be, the woodlands are wetter yet and are not only safe from the smoky spark but are fast repairing the ravages of former fires.

George Q. Cannon tells the Utah saints that the native people he has wanted to worship him. If they did they kept a knowledge of it away from the sight of all but the inspired Cannon himself. The time has long since passed when the natives made a god of the visiting white man and as for Cannon they did not even give him a hokopu.

HAWAII IN ARMY**Joseph Aea To Be West Point Cadet.****CAPT. POND'S SON FOR NAVY PLUM.****Daniel Yowell Alternate Candidate for Military—Whiting for Judge.**

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Delegate Wilcox has appointed as his cadet to West Point Joseph Kaponoha Aea, with Daniel Yowell as alternate. The appointments were made after recommendations had been made by the members of the Independent party and the young men chosen had been as well recommended by many private parties. The first-named, it is understood, will be given special training before he comes on to pass the examinations, which are very rigid. This holds not only in the classical course but also in the physical examination. The cadet proper is understood here to be an especial favorite of the Queen, a protege in fact, and his appointment is made that the course may be taken by one who is a full Hawaiian. Yowell is said to be only part Hawaiian and is named that there may be no danger that the place for the Islands is not filled in the event of the rejection of Aea.

The appointment to the Naval Academy will go to the son of Captain Pond U. S. N., who was the first in the field to urge the selection by Wilcox, and secured the promise. This place would have been an ideal one for some of the bright young Hawaiians; perhaps one which would have opened a career which would have appealed more directly to one of the race than a place in the army.

The report that the judge of the First District was to resign was received here with some interest. Delegate Wilcox decided at once that he would recommend the appointment to the vacancy of former Judge Whiting, who was one of the strongest candidates for the place which went to the incumbent, but was beaten on account of a personal fight. The fight at this time will be made a hard one and it is expected that Whiting will win.

The publication here yesterday of the reports that the Porto Ricans who recently arrived in Honolulu had engaged in a riot and that they had been ticketed to carry them to their destination and to identify them, did not cause any criticism unduly at the Bureau of Immigration, as the methods under which the Porto Ricans were handled by the planters' agents are well known. When the Porto Ricans arrived in New Orleans and were removed to Texas, many reports of ill-usage were printed in the east and these had the effect of making an investigation necessary and an agent was sent out for that purpose. His report was such as to quell any feeling of distrust of the agents of the planters and there was no further given the matter.

A postoffice has been established at Waiahole, Oahu, with special service from Honolulu. The postoffice at Hauula, Oahu, has been ordered discontinued February 15; mail to Kabuku. Ahia Alku is postmistress at Waiahole. E. M. BOYD.

CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES.

He is not Going to Make any Sweeping Changes.

Roy H. Chamberlain, the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, arrived on the China, together with his wife and two children. Mr. Chamberlain will take official charge of the local department on the 16th inst., when it will be transferred to him by Acting Collector Hasson, who has held the office temporarily since the resignation of William Haywood. The transfer will be attended to by George H. Fletcher, special agent of the Treasury Department, who came on the same steamer for that purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain says it is not his intention to make any sweeping changes in the personnel of the office and no changes will be made except for incompetence. Mr. Chamberlain says the officers have been well conducted and will probably be no changes on this account.

The new collector comes from Iowa and is a son-in-law of Representative Hobron of that state. For two years past he has been in the customs service in Cuba and he has also served the Government in the postal service.

To Amend Organic Act.

By advices received Saturday from Washington it is understood that the matter of Hawaiian land will receive the attention of Congress very soon.

J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, has been instructed by letter from Mr. Dole to remain in Washington to represent Hawaiian interests in case of any important action. He was advised to press the amendment to the section of the Organic Act which limits corporation ownership of land to 1,000 acres, but he was also instructed to use his personal discretion in case circumstances should render the advisability of pressing the matter doubtful.

A letter has been received by Governor Dole from Census Superintendent Merriman, saying that the detailed report for Hawaii would be furnished in a short time. This letter was received on the China and disappointment was occasioned by the non-arrival

of the report by the last mail. It will probably be received by the next steamer.

Harvard Hawaiian.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The revolution of 1848 was observed last Saturday evening by the Harvard Hawaiian Club with a banquet at Hotel Lenox in this city. Those present, including representatives from the Yale Hawaiian Club and other guests, were Albert, Fred, Alexander, Arthur Baldwin, Hiram Bingham, Jr., Robert Bond, Samuel Castle, Maurice Damon, Harold Dillingham, Hon. G. D. Gilman, Edwin Hall, Ferdinand Hedemann, F. A. Hosmer, Fred Jakes, Henry Judd, William Lovers, and William Love. At the "reckoning time" Hiram Bingham, Jr., presided.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak heart. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day."

A. S. WYERS, S. Easton, Pa.

Mumps—"I have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla; it cured my humor and I excellent as a decoction," says Easton, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Want of Watchfulness.**Makes the Thief."**

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills sarsaparilla; the nourishing and tonic cathartie to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED.

There is a financial crisis in Brazil.

The House, on January 25, accepted the Army bill report. Among other things the bill provides that volunteer soldiers are eligible to become captains.

George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, a marine journal published in Manila, will be sent back to the United States for printing a false report.

The saleswoman in The Fair, Chicago's biggest department store, have been prohibited from using powder of paint and weeping their hair a pompadour.

Mother Stewart, famous the world over for her crusade in the cause of temperance, glorifies in Mrs. Nation's work and prosecutes the murderer of the crusader.

The Indian daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was baptised in Arden Chapel, Cornell's private chapel on January 14. She was christened Murdoch.

John Wiley, a pioneer of San Jose, Calif., died.

The war tax bill is completed.

Grover Cleveland has joined a fox-hunting club.

Colonel George W. Grinnell of California is dead.

"Snapper-Garrison," the jockey, is ill with pneumonia.

John Wiley, a pioneer of San Jose, Calif., died.

The Czar left Livadia on January 24 for St. Petersburg.

A half-million-dollar fire occurred in Chicago January 25.

The missing steamer Sesolim is safe in Taku harbor, Alaska.

Queen Victoria's death has delayed the Chinese negotiations.

Pauline French, a San Francisco belle, is going on the stage.

The Federal party has urged the passage of the Spooner Bill.

The St. Helen's Sanitarium, at Glendale, Cal., was burned last week.

There is another rich oil strike at Sargent's Station, California.

Baron Curzon of Kedleston has reported fear of another famine in India.

Eighteen German guns have been added to the British arsenal at Queenstown.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association will meet at Monterey, California.

The Stokes Hotel in New York, the largest in the world, is nearing completion.

Paul L. Moses, a news carrier, has sued the Southern Pacific Company for \$25,000.

On January 24 Hearst Hall, for the women students of the University, was opened.

John D. Rockefeller has donated

OFFICERS OF MANY NATIONS ATTEND VICTORIAN MEMORIAL

Saint Andrew's Cathedral Was Crowded.

BISHOP WILLIS DELIVERS ADDRESS

Governor Dole and the Consular Corps Honor Late Queen.

(From Monday's Daily.)

GATHERING of over six hundred people filled the auditorium of St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon to witness the impressive memorial services for England's late Queen, Victoria, held by the Anglican church. The pillars of the auditorium were beautifully hung with flags of different nations. Over the door were the Hawaiian colors, flags draped the windows, and on either side of the chancel the pillars were hung with artistically shaped decoupage of the Stars and Stripes and the British colors. The pulpit pillar was wound about with a large British flag, falling in loose folds from a drapery of crepe, and a knot of crepe looped it up from the bottom.

About the altar were sixty-four waxen tapers, which burned throughout the service, in representation of the years of the late Queen's reign. Clusters of white lilies also decorated the altar.

Seats were provided in the chancel for the Federal and Territorial officials who had accepted the invitation to be present, and for the Consular corps. On the left side: Governor and Mrs. Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Frear, Justice Peay, Treasurer and Mrs. Lansing, Attorney General E. P. Dole, Secretary and Mrs. Hawes, Judge and Mrs. Humphreys, United States officials: Judge and Mrs. M. M. Estes, District Attorney Baird, Marshal D. A. Ray, Army and navy; Major Evans, U. S. A.; Captain and Mrs. Shaker, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Pond, U. S. N.; Paymaster E. P. Hall; U. S. N. Consular corps: Senor A. de Souza Canavarro, Portugal; F. A. Schaefer (dean of the corps) and Mrs. Schaefer, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; Mr. W. R. Hoare and Miss Hoare, Great Britain; British Vice Consul T. R. Walker, H. A. Isenberg, Acting Consul for Germany and Russia, and Miss Isenberg; Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Alvarez, Spain; M. C. Comte de Potter, France; R. F. and Mrs. Fager-Begeg, Sweden; Mrs. Macfarlane, Denmark; Brinsford Cartwright, Peru; H. W. Schmidt, Sweden and Norway; Yang Wei Pin and Goo Kim (Vice Consul, China). Below the chancel, what was formerly the royal pew, was occupied by Queen Liliuokalani, Prince David Kawanakoa and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. There were also present Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mr. Paul Isenberg and Miss Isenberg; Mr. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. John Ena, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Louisson, Mr. J. H. Atherton, Mr. W. M. Gifford.

At 3 o'clock the reverent silence was broken by the mournful notes of Chopin's Funeral March from the cathedral organ and a surprised choir of boys and men marched slowly up the aisle to their places upon the chancel platform. After the funeral march the choir and congregation chanted the Episcopal burial service, "I Am the Resurrection and the Life," and sang Psalm XC. Rev. Dr. Weymouth then read the First lesson, from Ecclesiasticus 44:1-16. The Apocrypha, from which the lesson is taken, is a portion of the Bible less known than any other part, and a selection from it is often made for the solemn memorials of the church. The only time in years that this section of the Bible has been publicly read in Honolulu was at the memorial services to the late Emperor William I of Germany, thirteen years ago.

Hymn No. 12, "The Lord Was My Stay," was then sung in the beautiful blending of the thirty-six choir voices and the solemn notes of the organ, after which the Second lesson was read by Rev. Hamilton Lee, from St. John 5, 24-30. The creed of the Anglican church was repeated, followed by the anthem, "The Righteous Son," sung by a choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, Mrs. Hoffman and Mr. F. W. Beardley.

The ritual prayers of the church were then chanted, with the following addition:

Almighty God, Who rules over all the kingdoms of the world, and disposest of them according to Thy good pleasure; We yield Thee unfeigned thanks, for that Thou art pleased to place Thy servant Edward VII upon the Throne of Great Britain. Let Thy wisdom be his guide, and let Thine arm strengthen him; let justice, truth, and holiness, let peace and love, and all those virtues that adorn the Christian Profession, flourish in his days; direct all his counsels and endeavors to Thy glory, and the welfare of his people; and give them grace to obey him cheerfully and willingly for conscience sake; that neither sinful passions, nor private interests, may dispoint his care for the public good; let him always possess the hearts of his people, that they may never be wanting in honor to his Person, and dutiful submission to his Authority; let his Reign be long and prosperous, and crown him with immortality in the life to come; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Most gracious God, Who hast set Thy servant Edward upon the Throne of his ancestors, we most humbly beseech Thee to protect him on the same from all the dangers to which he may be exposed. Hide him from the gathering together of the profane, and from the infections of wicked souls. Do thou, therefore, in thy goodness, bless thy designs, and sustain

the enterprises of all his enemies, that no secret conspiracies, nor open violence, may disquiet his Reign; but that, being safely kept under the shadow of Thy wing, and supported by Thy power, he may triumph over all opposition; that so the world may acknowledge Thee to be his defender and mighty deliverer in all difficulties and adversities; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The hymn, "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Refuge, From One Generation to Another" was then sung, and the benediction was progressively given out from the pulpit by Bishop Willis.

At the close of the sermon the choir sang "And the City Was Pure, Glory and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Willis. Handel's "Dead March in Saul" closed the services, the organ notes dying away as the congregation left the church.

Bishop Willis' sermon was as follows:

David died in a good old age, full of days, riches and honor; and Solomon, his son, reigned in his stead.—1 Chron. xxix:2.

Now, if Solomon and his surpassing greatness could not effect in the heart of the people their attachment to the throne of David, why need any suppose that the reign of Queen Victoria in man's heart and affections, and in its influence on the world, is ended? Already it is anticipated that the Court of St. James will, under Edward VII, assume a bri-

ing bed, when the future King of England and the Emperor of Germany vowed that peace between these countries should never be broken in their lifetime, must lead to cement the friendship of the nations and to perpetuate Victoria's influence in the interests of peace.

Let me remind you of that deep passage—the depths of which I do not attempt to sound—in the Book of Revelations, describing the Kingdom of Christ which, having its beginning in time, shall endure for ever and ever. The words are these: "The kings of the earth do bring their glory and honor unto it." Now without entering on an inquiry as to the perpetuation of earthly glory in the eternal kingdom, let me remind you how at the beginning of the Gospel the kings of the earth stood up and the rulers took counsel together against the Lord and against His Christ. But when from the time of Constantine became the nursing fathers and queens the nursing mothers of the church, they brought their glory and honor into it. The greatest glory of the reign now ended is the faith and piety for which the departed sovereigns, who so conspicuously honored and glorified God, did not permit her to do. But in the holiness of her life, in the Christian virtues which she daily practiced, we behold the tower and fruit of the faith so steadfastly maintained. It is written of Balaam that those which he saw at his death were more than they which he saw in his life. God grant that far-reaching, as has been the influence of Victoria for peace and happiness and purity during her life, her influence by her death may be yet wider and more extensive till every Christian household is edified after her example; till wherever the English tongue is spoken, the name of Victoria becomes a household word for all that makes for righteousness of life, for uprightness of character, for purity of social and domestic life. So throughout the world may the heartfelt prayer ascend; and may all who are here present be able in their dying hour to commend their souls to their Creator's hands with the same confidence that their prayer is heard, that we entreat for the beloved Queen.

Grant us, His day a calm unclouded ending.

An eve untouched by shadows of death.

The brightness of a holy deathbed blinding.

With dawning glories of the eternal day.

The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed more people than war and pestilence combined. It tells of painful chests, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's too late, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it relieves chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Horsemen are talking of the probabilities of a meet on St. Patrick's Day.

The work of registering Chinese by the Internal Revenue Department is progressing slowly.

J. C. Bothin, head of the Federal Salt Company of San Francisco, is at the Hawaiian Hotel.

At W. W. Dimond's this week vases at half price. Come early and you will have the first choice.

L. A. Thurston and family will return on the Ventura, leaving San Francisco Wednesday next.

Judge A. S. Mahauli of Waialua, this Island, was married last Thursday evening to Agnes K. Hill.

Philip R. Whelan has been appointed gauger in the Internal Revenue office, vice Albert Hooge, resigned.

H. P. Wood, formerly Hawaiian Consul at San Diego, is now secretary of the Chamber of Commerce there.

At a meeting in San Francisco on February 1 Joseph Marsden was elected president of the Kimball Steamship Company.

Mrs. L. T. Grant and Mrs. Clarence Crabb are inaugurating the movement to start a branch of the Order of the Eastern Star in Honolulu.

John Brown and Miss Nellie K. Hingley were united in marriage Saturday at noon at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. G. L. Pearson.

Fred H. Hartman, formerly bookkeeper for the Hawaiian Hardware Company, has accepted a position as secretary to the William H. Hoegee Company of Los Angeles.

Captain C. S. Stockton passed through on the China for Hongkong.

He goes to take command of the new battleship Kentucky, which was sent over to the Asiatic fleet via the Suez Canal.

The property on the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets, better known as "Queen Emma Hall" is the largest single piece of land offered.

It has a frontage of 136 feet on Beretania street, 171 feet running through to Union street and 184.3 feet on Union street. Lot B, which joins lot A on Union street, has a full frontage of 39.2 feet on Union street, 14.6 feet on Hotel street, 82 feet on the rear boundary and depth of 70.2 feet.

The property on the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets, better known as "Queen Emma Hall" is the largest single piece of land offered.

The long litigation over the property had a depressing effect on improvements in the vicinity. Now that new ownership is imminent, handsome buildings may be looked for. This

property is divided into lots A and B.

Lot A has a frontage of 108 feet on Fort street, 171 feet running through to Beretania and 184.3 feet on Union street.

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AT PEARL HARBOR.

No Funds For a Naval Station Now.

LAND OPTIONS TO BE GOTTER FIRST

Cable Bill Still in Abeyance--Dr. Stubbs for Diversified Growths.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The fact that the naval appropriation bill as reported in the House does not contain any appropriation for the improvement of Pearl Harbor by the erection there of the buildings for the proposed naval station has proven a great disappointment to the officials of the naval bureau of construction and repair, but the reason for the action seems to have been well founded. The site for the station has been chosen. The land which it is proposed to improve by the erection of the station has been chosen, and while it is partially outlined by previous administrations it covers other ground which will entail negotiations widely different from those which would be necessary to secure any of the old sites.

When the question came up of an appropriation of \$500,000 for the naval station as proposed it was discovered that the Navy Department had no hard and fast option on the land which it wanted. For this reason the members of the committee decided that there was no reason why the money should be appropriated at that time. They were of opinion that the appropriation of this sum would make the prices of land on the shores of Pearl Harbor even stiffer than they are now and would in fact compel the payment of a sum largely in excess of what the land should cost. This has been the experience of the Government in the past and so frequent have been these instances that it was decided that there should be options secured first and then the money would be appropriated.

The efforts being made to secure a day for the consideration of the cable bill in the House have as yet amounted to naught owing to the failure of certain of the men who had been counted upon to act with the delegate from Hawaii and the California men to come to time. The attempt has not been abandoned and there will be another attempt made to have the Speaker give a day for the bill. There have been assurances given that there will be a majority for the measure when it comes up.

The report of Dr. Stubbs on the agriculture of Hawaii has also been submitted to Congress and is now being printed and will be ready for distribution at an early date. The report gives interesting figures concerning the sugar and other industries and lays stress on the nature of the soil and climate which would make it possible to raise many of the best forage plants and the small fruits and vegetables of the subtropical and temperate zones.

Speaker Henderson of the House is opposed to any commission of members of both houses being sent to Hawaii to look into the land question. He takes this stand on the grounds of economy and thinks the work could be done as well by a commissioner. This stand, however, is not that of the Senate and it is more than probable that the Speaker sticks to his intention to prevent any such investigation on the part of the House that the Senate will make it an independent commission.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke were in the city for a short time Tuesday on their way to New York. They visited the Congressional Library and took their departure the same evening. Mr. Cooke secured passports which will be used during the proposed visit they will make to the Mediterranean soon. Mr. Cooke called upon Attorney Haywood and consulted with him as to the prospects of legislation during the session.

A CANONIZED AMERICAN.

Mother Elizabeth Seton May be Beatified by Rome.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Search is being made here for facts and records that will authorize the enrollment of the First Native American to be included among the canonized saints. The Rev. P. S. McHale, C. M., president of Niagara University, has received authority to begin the work preliminary to the beatification of Mother Elizabeth Seton, who founded the order for the Sisters of Charity in the United States.

In the Roman Catholic church the process of canonization is a long one of investigation and trial and one that proceeds with slow caution both here and in Rome. It is noticeable that the present subject is a woman whose career was all identified with the promotion of the education of her sex and who was a member of one of the Protestant Episcopal families socially prominent in this city during the revolutionary era and the first years of the century just closed.

Elizabeth Ann Seton was the daughter of Richard Bayley, one of the famous old-time New York physicians.

Miss Bayley was married by Bishop Provost in 1798 to William Seton, a member of an old, well-reputed Scotch family. They had four children. Mr. Seton died in Italy, December 27, 1803, while abroad for his health, and the widow returned to New York. She became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1805 and four years later removed to Baltimore.

She then resolved to attempt the formation of a religious community, especially devoted to the service of women and children. The generosity of

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of the city, provide for its future gov-

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Tolstoy is seriously ill. Russia is not seeking a loan. Chaffee may succeed MacArthur. Croker will pay the English income tax of \$5,000.

The Duke of York has German measles. Pretorius, one of the leading Boers, has surrendered.

The Duchess of Manchester is ill with throat trouble.

Many engagements are reported by Lord Kitchener.

F. A. Sawyer, a Napa (Cal.) pioneer, died January 25.

A coal miner strike is expected at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Coates Opera House of Kansas City was burned.

An insane Stockton (Cal.) butcher barks like a dog.

French torpedo boat No. 24 sunk from a boiler explosion.

On January 25 Krueger's condition was said to be critical.

It is said that Chile has made peaceful propositions to Bolivia.

The Pope has sent a messenger to King Edward with condolences.

King Edward has addressed a pacific proclamation to the Boers.

Russian papers comment adversely on the Anglo-German entente.

On January 27 it was cabled that quiet reigned in Northwest Wilson.

The disabled Alaska steamer City of Topeka has reached Seattle.

A big suit over water rights has been begun at Fresno, California.

Another death from plague is reported from the British steamer Flair.

The ship-subsidy bill will be pressed ahead of the appropriation bills.

The Cuban war bondholders are energetically lobbying at Washington.

A damaging storm was reported from the British Channel on January 27.

It is stated that there is little hope for the Pacific cable at this session.

Mrs. Clement Drexel Biddle, a Philadelphia belle, seeks theatrical fame.

A grandmother and father of Illinois are charged with kidnapping a little girl.

Secretary Long has approved the recommendation not to buy the Cuban dock.

Mrs. C. Mackay dined New York society at a Waldorf-Astoria dinner to 160 guests.

Two Kentucky officers were killed while attempting to capture moonshiners recently.

Miles Rock, an American engineer and astronomer in the employ of Guatemala, is dead.

On January 27 it was reported that hundreds had fallen in bloody fights in Venezuela.

The Boers under De Wet have been in Cape Colony for supplies of food and remounts.

Duke Henry, Queen Wilhelmina's fiancé, has entered The Hague with much ceremony.

The Consuls demand that the Chinese Government shall suppress piracy on the rivers.

Capt. McCalla has been vindicated from the charges brought by Commander Colwell.

Mme. Pauline Cassin Caro, a well-known woman of letters, died in Paris January 26.

The three new American cruisers are to be among the most powerful of their class afloat.

The two California universities have decided that their football coaches must be graduates.

There is a plan on foot to bring about a contest between the British and American gun clubs.

The ball and chain has been adopted as a punishment for women tramps in Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. E. Vanderbilt has ordered a \$12,000 French automobile which will run seven miles an hour.

A pretender calling himself King of Arabia has been defeated in battle on the plains of Kuwait.

Frank Hyatt, who killed a man in Texas two years ago, was captured at Sacramento last week.

Richard Dale, a Sacramento pioneer, who witnessed the coronation of Queen Victoria, died last week.

During January the United States issued 504,676,815 postage stamps, the largest number in its history.

John O'Bryan, on the fishing steamer Edith, was cooked to death by escaping steam off the Alaskan coast.

Mrs. Nation threatens Topeka saloon-men with force in a letter addressed to "My Dear Hell-bound Sinners."

The Santa Fe Company is contemplating extensive improvements around the Chinese Basin in San Francisco.

A burning vessel was sighted on October 6 by the bark Ben Avon on her way from New York to Hudson Bay.

Two million dollars is to be expended by the Northern Pacific in Washington on a cut-off to save ninety miles.

The Irish-Americans of San Francisco are making extensive preparations for the observance of St. Patrick's Day.

Governor Gaige has refused extradition papers in the case of Dr. and Mrs. John Wright of Illinois, charged with kidnapping.

Bishop Potter, in an address at Yale, scored the Europeans in China. He said their own arrogance brought on the trouble.

Charles R. Flint may buy the plant of the Pringle Shipbuilding Company at Richmond, Va. It will compete with the Cramps.

The Duke of Roxburghe and Miss Pauline Astor are engaged. The Duke is a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough and his fiancee.

The Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., in which several Congressmen were lodging, caught fire last week and smoked out the guests.

Prince Francis Aversburg, a physician living in New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$20,000 and no available assets.

The revenue cutter Grant started from Tacoma January 28 in search of missing vessels in the north, twenty-five vessels being unheard from.

E. E. Copeland, an attorney of Reno, while going him intoxicated, fell into an irrigation ditch and was drowned in a few inches of water.

Four masked men terrorized the Washington mining town of Leavenworth last week, levying tribute from all whom they met at the point of pistol.

A Socialist organ of Berlin says King Edward paid the Kaiser, on the latter's arrival in England, \$4,000,000 marks, money loaned by Emperor Frederick.

George W. Barret, a lonely recluse of culture and education, committed suicide in his hermit home in a Santa Barbara canyon last week. He was a victim of the opium habit.

Thirteen years ago a Chicago man and wife could not agree upon the name of their baby daughter and they never spoke to each other until the other day when a revival meeting broke their long silence.

T. A. Drake, who was for some time in China, returned to Santa Barbara recently, bringing with him the Empress Dowager's jewel-studded gold watch. The watch was attached by creditors of Drake but he redeemed it.

Representative Jones of Washington has introduced in the House a bill providing that after January 1, 1901, no foreign vessel should enter any port of the United States carrying products other than the products of the country whose flag she flies.



COMMERCIAL

The dividends paid by the various plantations on the first of the month have sought investment in many of the best sugar stocks. The favorite investment during the past week was in Walalaua. Sugar buyers are anxious to secure this stock anticipating that at the annual meeting of the shareholders to be held on the last day of the present month the proposition of bonding the company for \$200,000 to carry out the extensive improvements mapped out by Manager Goodale, will be expected as one of the features of the discussion. This would leave the profits accruing from the sugar now being taken off to be distributed in dividends on the basis of 1 per cent monthly. There is an accumulation of orders in the market for Waialua stock, but little to be snapped up. Two weeks ago the stock went rapidly up to 125 by reason of one of the prominent brokers having a large buying order. It then receded to 121 and closed strong yesterday for sale at 123 with apparently no further stocks in the market. There are those who predict that Walalua will go to 130 before the annual meeting.

Oahu Sugar, which had some activity last week, has dropped to 110, some shareholders preferring to sell some of their Oahu to make other investments which would bring early dividends. Ewa plantation is doing well at 21 asked with 27 1/4 bid. Ewa will hold its annual meeting some time during the latter part of this month at which the report of Manager Renton will be submitted. It is not known whether anything definite will be decided upon in regard to increasing the Ewa dividends or not. The crop of last year amounted to 27,500 tons, and is expected to run this year to 30,000 or 32,000 tons. Okala was also in demand this week, closing yesterday at 17 1/4. A portion of the monthly dividends sought investment in Hawaiian Sugar stock. This is paying 40 cents a share monthly and selling at 40, making an investment return of 12 per cent to the purchaser. The stock has been selling at 39 3/4.

Honolulu is still strong. There will probably be sales during the coming week between 130 and 165. Sales of Hawaiian Agricultural at 110 were made on the streets. Waianaealo is 150 bid; Olowalu, 150 asked; Pepeekeo, 140 asked; Kipahulu 105 asked; Kolea, 175 asked; Oahu Railway, 195 asked; Mutual Telephone, 111 asked. Sales of Pioneer Mill were made during the week at 115 1/2, and has since gone to 117 1/2, although there is little demand for the stock. No one seems extremely anxious to sell at such reduced quotations. A year ago Pioneer Mill stock sold at 220 a share.

Among the assessable Olao was the most active on the boards during the week. The stock ran rapidly from 4 to 5 a share to fill a large order from a Coast purchaser; it closed yesterday at 4 1/2; paid up sold at 12 1/2. It is understood assessments will be resumed on Olao in April. McBryde assessable was quoted at 8 1/2; paid up at 12 1/2. Kihel assessable is 13 3/4 bid; there were no quotations on the paid up during the past day or two. It could not be purchased for less than 18.

The bond quotations remain about the same. A block of Government 6 per cents sold at par; 5 per cents sold at 97; 102 was bid for Oahu Railway bonds; 101 asked for Hilo Railway 6's; 101 for Ewa 6's; 101 for Oahu Sugar 6's; 101 for Rapid Transit 6's.

PAIN TO CONVERT MULE LINES INTO ELECTRIC ROAD.

Manager Pain of the Hawaiian Tramways Company while in Washington gave those he met there to understand that the directors of the company that he represents have empowered him to go ahead with the construction of the electric road, the conversion of the present mule-car lines into an electric road and that he will push the work when he returns. The fight for the streets will be pushed before the Legislature and the English corporation expects to get into the new form as quickly as possible.

ACHI WILL OPEN UP A BIG RESIDENCE TRACT.

The Kapiolani Estate has disposed of 200 acres of land in Palama to W. C. Achi, who will at once proceed to divide it into lots for residence purposes. The property is located Ewa of the Kamilemeha Girls' School on the lower side of King street, and has a general elevation of forty feet above sea level. The price paid for the land is said to be one of the largest paid for local real estate. S. M. Kanakai, who resigned last week from the Territorial Surveyor's office, is the manager of the new suburban residence section and will commence putting it in shape to put upon the market. The lots are to be 60x100 feet each.

A street sixty feet wide will be cut through the tract from King street to the shore line. The Oahu Railway main track intersects the tract and station grounds have been offered the company. An inducement for the erection of a church edifice has been offered by the setting aside of a piece of ground for that purpose. A parallel street with King street, sixty feet wide is projected to join with the Bishop Estate lands.

Tourists are flocking into Southern California.

General Gourko, the famous Russian General, is dead.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has left the Armour Institute.

There is no change in the Montana Senatorial situation.

The Porto Rican Legislature adjourned harmoniously.

A White Star liner of more than 20,000 tons is to be built.

The disabled steamer Lancastrian has arrived at Halifax.

The President has signed the army bill and it is now a law.

The pilots are blamed for the recent wreck of the Tillamook on Wood Island reef, Washington.

An Italian steamer reports the British steamer Cavalier distressed at sea. An attempt was made at towing the helpless vessel, but it had to be abandoned.

It is said that there is a poor outlook for the Calveras Big Tree bill in the present Legislature.

Sixty skaters broke through the ice near Brooklyn recently and two boys were drowned.

During a good-natured boxing bout at Cambridge Curtis S. Crane accidentally killed his closest friend, G. R. Ainsworth, in a room at Harvard College.

The paying teller of a Chicago bank has mysteriously disappeared and it is believed by relatives that he has been kidnapped.

A French Socialist journal offered to sell guns to its subscribers and its arsenal was seized by the Government.

The Czar and Czarina reached St. Petersburg January 27 and were accorded a warm welcome.

Clarence K. Bush, a Harvard student.

Edna Gray, alias Lena Fulham, a former San Francisco girl, committed suicide at Seattle recently.

The bark Defiance, on her recent arrival at Victoria from Sydney, reported

an arrival at Victoria from Sydney, reported

paying a derelict at 34 degrees north, 166 degrees 25 minutes east.

The French liner La Gascons was terribly damaged by two storms at sea during her last trip.

Kansas saloon-keepers are fortifying their places against Mrs. Nation.

The superimposed turreted system has finally been adopted by the navy.

Victorian memorial services were held at Vancouver on February 2.

The situation in Venezuela between Americans and insurgents is serious.

There have been five suicides on one Chicago block within a few months.

Former President Aduardo will lead a filibustering expedition to Venezuela.

Drunken Yaqui seized and ruled the mining camp of La Cananea, in Sonora.

New York and Chicago exchanges were closed in honor of Queen Victoria.

Elaborate precautions against anarchists were taken at the Queen's funeral.

The Driskill-Jupp Paper Company has been burned out in Detroit. Loss, \$200,000.

The Queen was the first British sovereign not to be buried at night and by torchlight.

Clockworks, glass, and junk were found in the stomach of a butchered cow at Sutton, Mass.

It is said that a number of French prisoners escaped from the New Caledonian penal settlement in a revenue cutter and have landed in Australia.

Six passengers were hurt near Rhinelander, Wis., by the wreck of an east-bound through passenger train on the Soo line.

Frank Hanley of Seattle, a five hours' bridegroom, committed suicide because he deemed himself unworthy of his bride.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, in his reply to the criticism of his recent speech, said that all religions which teach men to be good are worthy of respect.

An expedition of scientists is being formed to investigate the "Silent City" village on the Mount Fairweather glacier, Alaska.

Those who entered Harvard penniless, has proved himself a financial genius. By peddling butter he worked up a business that now nets him \$10,000 per year.

The Morgan-Vanderbilt syndicate is reported as contemplating the purchase of the Pullman company.

William Thompson, a San Francisco shipwright, after beating his wife into unconsciousness, donned her garments and escaped from the police.

Ragtime music and the wearing of shirt waist have been barred by the First Friday Cotillion Club of San Francisco.

The San Francisco custom officials have been taken to task for loose methods in the matter of delay in complying with habeas corpus writs for Chinese.

Miss Sue M. Mulky, niece of Senator Dolph of California, committed suicide last week in a fit of despondency because she could not sell a Nome mine.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home; but why wait until the horse is stolen before you look the stable?

For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, February 8.
P. M. S. S. China, steamer, from San Francisco, February 1.
O. S. H. Mariposa, steamer, from San Francisco, February 2.
L-L stmr. Wahalele, Piltz, from Honolulu with 3,600 bags of sugar.
L-L stmr. Makahiki, Piltz, from Hananau, with 4,000 bags of sugar.

Saturday, February 9.
W. S. A. T. Lawton, steamer, from San Francisco, February 1, en route to Manila via Guam.

A-H. S. S. American, McDonald, from Seattle and Tacoma.

Sunday, February 10.
L-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Moore, from Mukuhina with 4,338 bags sugar.

L-L stmr. James Makai, Piltz, from Anahola with 3,600 bags sugar.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Molokai port.

Monday, February 11.
Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, February 8.
L-L stmr. James Makai, Piltz, for Kepa and Keala.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco with sugar.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Scarle, for windward Oahu ports.

L-L stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Kona and Kauai ports.

Saturday, February 9.
P. M. S. S. China, Steamer, for Orient.

A-H. S. S. Californian, Morrison, for New York via Hilo.

L-L stmr. Wahalele, Piltz, for Kauai ports.

Monday, February 11.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffith, for San Francisco, with sugar.

W. S. A. T. Lawton, Magune, for Manila via Guam.

Schr. Concord, Sam, for Hawaii.

The American Arrives.

The American, one of the big, new freighters of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived in this port on Saturday on her maiden voyage, from Seattle and Tacoma.

The American sailed from New York on October 31. She made the trip from New York to San Francisco in 55 days, carrying a cargo of general merchandise. From San Francisco the American went to Nanao, where she loaded, then going to Seattle to take on part of her cargo, going to Tacoma for the balance. She was 11 days on the trip from Tacoma to this port.

Captain George McDonald is commander of the American. James Dalton is the first officer, and John Callies chief engineer. The vessel is 3690 tons register, with a carrying capacity of 3500 tons.

Captain McDonald was formerly on the Pacific Coast in the steamer Miami, which afterward sank at Nanao when Captain Riley was her master.

The American is a sister ship of the Californian, which sailed from this port on Saturday for Hilo to finish loading sugar for New York. She now occupies the berth just left by the Californian, at the railway wharf, where she is discharging her large general cargo. She will take on a large quantity of sugar at this port and then go to Hilo to complete loading, after which she will sail for New York, where she expects to arrive some time in May.

In about two months the steamship Hawaiian, another of the great freighters of the American-Hawaiian line, will arrive here. As before noted, she has sailed from New York for San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

February 2. No. 771—J. A. Baker and wife to F. C. Baker et al; R. P. 24, kauai, Kawa, Koolau, Gahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 772—J. R. Shaw to K. E. Ashley; lots 3 and 4, block 19, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 773—W. G. Ashley and wife to J. R. Shaw; lots 3 and 4, block 19, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

No. 774—W. G. Ashley and wife to J. R. Shaw; portion (15,000 square feet), Grant 369, Thurston avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 775—J. R. Shaw to K. E. Ashley, portion (15,000 square feet), Grant 369, Thurston avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

February 4. No. 775—L. Kalili to S. K. Moses; portion R. P. 1002, Kaukulu, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 776—Kalihi to D K Moses, portion R. P. 221, Opikiau, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 777—M. C. Dowsett to H. W. Waterhouse et al 100 bonds for \$100 each of The Dowsett Co., Ltd. Consideration —

No. 778—E. M. O. Marques and husband to Manuel Ross; portion R. P. 1945, near Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5.

February 1. No. 787—E. K. Guerres and husband to E L Guerres et al, lot 3 (15,000 square feet), Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 788—H. H. Pace and wife to R. K. Palau; portion ap 1, R. P. 782, kauai, II-75, Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 789—S. C. Dwight and wife to Jas. Morse; lot 25, block 2, Puunui tract, Kalihii, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 790—C. S. Martin and wife to Mr. McCreary; lot 7 and one-half or lots 8 and 9, block 1, Kapiolani Park addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 791—M. C. Dowsett to H. W. Waterhouse et al 100 bonds for \$100 each of The Dowsett Co., Ltd. Consideration —

No. 792—E. M. O. Marques and husband to Manuel Ross; portion R. P. 1945, near Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5.

February 2. No. 793—H. M. Dow and wife to L B. Kerr; portion (22,684 square feet), grants 2865 and 3877, Punchbowl Slope, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000, mortgage \$2,000.

No. 794—Hall and husband to Mrs. S. Walpa, interest in ap 2, R. P. 223, kauai, 2167, Kahaluu, Koahapoko, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Tourists are Coming.

Traveling passenger agents and other passenger men who have been in Syracuse during the past few days declare that the outlook is unusually good for a heavy California business this winter. A great many are planning to spend part of the winter in California and to sail from there for a short cruise to Honolulu. At the ticket office of the New York Central station in this city there has been more inquiry for tickets to California than ever before—Syracuse Post Standard.

HAWAIIANS IN EUROPE

Journey of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

SEES THE PASSION PLAY

He Meets Several Islanders During His Varied and Interesting Old World Tour.

Saturday, February 11.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Sunday, February 12.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Monday, February 13.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Tuesday, February 14.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Wednesday, February 15.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Thursday, February 16.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Friday, February 17.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Saturday, February 18.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Sunday, February 19.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Monday, February 20.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Tuesday, February 21.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Wednesday, February 22.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Thursday, February 23.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Friday, February 24.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Saturday, February 25.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Sunday, February 26.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Monday, February 27.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Tuesday, February 28.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Wednesday, February 29.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Thursday, March 1.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Friday, March 2.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Saturday, March 3.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Sunday, March 4.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Monday, March 5.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Tuesday, March 6.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Wednesday, March 7.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Thursday, March 8.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Friday, March 9.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Saturday, March 10.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Sunday, March 11.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Monday, March 12.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

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Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Wednesday, March 28.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Thursday, March 29.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Friday, March 30.

Schr. Kaukeauoli, from Kauai.

Saturday, March 31.